The Abbebille Press.

W. A. LEE. EDITOR.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

Friday Morning, Febuary 8. 1861.

For Lieutenant-Colonel. We are authorized to announce CAPT. R. A FAIR a candidate for LIEUTENANT-COL-ONEL of the Regiment to be composed of the Volunteers of Edgefield and Abbeville Dis-

The friends of Col. D. WYATT AIKEN espectfully announce him a candidate for Ma jor of Abbeville Volunteers.

tricts.

The friends of JAMES A. WARDLAW respectfully announce him a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.

NOTICE TO OUR DERTORS

We would earnestly request those indebt-ed to us to come forward and make immediate payment. We hope that all who do not respond before Court, will then do so, as we compeled to have money. If it was in our power to wait for our money we would cheerfully do so. Those interested, we hope, will not fail to call at the Press office at an early day and settle their dues.

SURRENDERED.

The United States revenue cutter Lewis Case been surrendered to the authorities of the State of Alabama.

TEXAS. Texas secoded on the 1st instant by a vote of 160 to 7.

THE G. & C. R. R. The damage done this Road by the late heavy rains was not so great as was anticipated. We

are informed by the President that all necessary repairs will be made in a day or so. THE GEORGIA FLAG. SAVANNAH, February 1 .- The flag of the Republic of Georgia was raised over the Custom

House in this city to day, at 1 o'clock, and now floats proudly to the breeze.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. We regret that we are not able to publish in this issue of our paper a letter from the editor. The letter was no doubt written and mailed, but has not reached us in consequence of a

failure in the Charleston mails

THE ANDERSON GAZETTE. Mr. John Perest Brown, who some time since withdrew from the editorial department of the Gazette, is now succeeded by Mr. Thomas Hall. He no doubt will fill the editor's chair with credit to himself, and satisfaction to the many readers of the Gazette. To Mr. Hall we extend our right hand of fellowship, and welcome him into the editorial fraternity.

COTTON MOVING

We are pleased to notice that here and at other points the cotton market is becoming active, and that the staple is beginning to move. This will, we trust afford relief, to some extent to the stringency of money matters at the present time. The interior markets are also opening more actively. A Bennettsville correspondent writes: "There was more cotton sold

FORT SUMTER.

The Charleston correspondent of the Baltimore American writes: "Major Anderson, it is believed here, is adding greatly to the strength of his position. He has dug a mine "donjon," and will blow up the first company At the points, however, that bear upon Sumter will be terrible."

MASONIC FEMALE COLLEGE. COKESBURY. We inadvertantly omitted in our last issue to call attention the advertisement of this flourishing College. The Collegiate Exercises of this Institution commenced on Monday last, under the charge of a very competent corps

of Professors and Teachers. The prosperity of the College the present mession will no doubt exceed that of any preceding session. The College is sisuated in the beautiful Village of Cokesbury, which is one of the healthiest places in the District, and convenient to the Railroad. Good boarding in the best families in the place can be obtained at from Ten to Twelve Dollars per mouth. Parents and guardians cannot do better than to patronize this popular institution of learning.

HIGH WATERS.

GUATA, February 3 .- The Savannah River dined the height of thirty one feet nine ice, and is still rising slowly. Fears are entertained of a freshet.

We liave had, says the Gurrdian of the 5th inst., heavy rains for over twenty four hours, anding yesterday morning. The river was very high yesterday-higher than it ever has been, we believe, with one or two exceptions. The water yesterday, at noon, was within five or six feet of the bridge. We regret also to learn that the embankment at the granite quary, at Grinby, gave way, submerging the works and machinery. This will be remedied

dimediately after the water subsides.

Greenville up train yesterday morning trained on account of the high water.

It is forced some slight damage had been done

FRANCE AND THE SOUTH. W. C. Swain, Esq., of Nashville. Teun., no-ticing the statement of Mr. Faulkner, relative to the French Emperor's views on the dissolution of the Union, writes a note, from which

we make the following extract:

Whether Mr. Faulkner has written such letter I do not know; but I have a letter from a distinguished gentleman in Paris, who is porlians more familiar with the pelicy of the French Emperor than Mr. Panikner, and bee communications with the Emperor are not of a diplomatic character, is which he says, ampropriate the interests and pretenders of the

Southern States in the cycs of other nations, the Southern States are all right, and they command spreading and friendship.

The source from which this letter proceeds to known to you, gentlemen; and as it was written after it was known in Paris that South

Carolina had secoded, you will appraciate the importance to which it is entitled. LADOR AS HONORARY MEMBERS - The Waynesboro News says that the Burke Share Shooters" at a late meeting elected (wenty-aix unquilified secession and determined on resist. ance ladies" as honcrary members of the com-

MUSTER ROLL OF ABBEVILLE VOLUN-The following is the list of the Abbeville Volunteers now on Sullivan's Island, under command of Capt. Jas. M. PERRIN.

OFFICERS. I James M Perrin, Captain.

2 A. M. Smith, 1st Lieutenant.
3 J. G. Edwards, 2d. Lieutenant.
4 A. J. Lythgoe, 3d Lieutenant.
5 J. M. McDonald, 1st. Sergeant. 6 W. C. Moore, 2d Sergeant. 7 R. J. White, 3d Sergeant. Westfield, 4th Sergeant, 9 J. W. Lesley, 5th Sergeant. 10 B. L. McLauchlin, 1st Corporal.

11 W. T. Tatom, 2d Corporal, 12 S. II. Jones, 3d Corporal, 13 A. E. Lesley, 4th Corporal, 14 Samuel Magill, 5th Corporal, 15 L. A. Wardlaw, 6th Corporal,

PRVIATES. 16 Allen, J C 57 McIlwain A 58 McCurry, Wm 759 McCrackin, W 17 Aichel, O 18 Belcher, W W 19 Brylawski, M 60 McBryde, J M 61 Martin, J M 20 Baskin, J G 20 Baskin, J G 21 Bowie, R. E. 22 Boyd, J T 23 Boyd, W B § 24 Belcher, W P 62 Marshall, W J 63 Martin, L L 64 Mabry, Samuel, 65 Miller, G W 25 Belcher, J N 26 Belcher, H (66 Mabry, J F 67 Means, T B 67 Means, I B 68 Murril, A 69 Norwood, W R 70 Parker, E F 71 Palmer, S J M 27 Belcher, J H 28 Brown, J N 29 Brownlee, J A 30 Cobb. J E 31 Cobb, A B 72 Penny, D R 32 Cuthburt, E 73 Russell, L. H. 74 Roofe, Joseph 75 Robertson, J T 33 Crawford, R W 34 Cochran, J B 35 Davis, W C 36 Douglas, G A 37 Davis, E W 76 Roche, E 77 Robertson, J W 78 Reid John 79 Rothschilds, Beni 38 Davis, J M 39 Ellis, J R 40 Gilmer, W J G 41 Haskell, W T 80 Robertson, W J 81 Russell, S L 82 Stevenson, F A Haskell, A C 83 Shillito, Jus A 43 Hughey, J M 44 Hodges, E A 84 Small, John 85 Stevenson, H W 45 Jordan, J T 86 Thomas Walter 46 Knox, R P 47 Kerr, H S Taggart, Jas jr 88 Thomson, J A 89 Verell, J F 48 Kilpatrick, W 49 Lee, W A 50 Lawson, H W 51 Lockey, W B 52 Lesley, Thomas 53 Ligon, J H Verell, BO 91 . White, W II Wardlaw, R II ji 93 White, George 94 Wilson, J B 54 McGowan, A H 55 McCord, A F 95 Wright, J A 96 Whitworth, W B 97 Winbush, J J 56 Miller, G MeD

" 1st Lieutenant Smith promoted to Adju tant, with rank of Captain. Lieut. Edwards 1st Lieut. in place of A. M.

\$\frac{1}{4} \text{ Lieut. Lythgoe 2d Lieut. in place of Lieut.} \text{Edwards promoted.} \text{\frac{1}{2}} \text{Appointed Sergeant Major.} \text{\frac{1}{2}} \text{Those marked thus } \text{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ been honorably discharged on account of sickness.}

Business in New York. We clip the following from a New York pa-

per of the 1st instant: The only business done for the past few days has been by the shorts, in attempting to make good their contracts. Commission houses are idle. The public are thinking of anything else rather than stock investments.

We hear to-day of new and starling failures up town-prominent concerns.

We know of houses by the dozen, which have done a business of half a million or more per year, that are now idle and paying nothing, letting every note go to protest, discharging their clerks, and utterly unable to shape out any course for the future. Stagnation is greater daily in all departments of trade and and industrious men are without work, men of that it was his fixed policy to perform his exthis week in our village than any week during all trades and occupations. The great tide of ecutive duties in such a manner as to preserve business, the cbb and flow of wealth North the peace of the country, and prevent bloodand South, has censed. Capital has taken shed. alarm and retired. Credit is perishing; distress and the horrors of civil war are slowly under the causeway leading to the gate of his and fanatical mob, led by the Abolitionists, are which after informing him that the discretion

slowly but surely producing. South Carolina still continues to concentrate | Southern orders are on the books of the her forces, and when the struggle does come it merchants of this city to a heavy extent, but in the face of such a picture of the future, as any man not blind can see, they cannot be filled. Stay laws are threatened by some of the insulted Southern States, even should war be avoided, which will operate badly upon Northern creditors, and, look which way we will, commercial ruin seems as inevitable as politi-

> The figures of the stock market, at the final transaction yesterday, were tending down-

ward. The business in foreign exchange is significant to comment upon to-day. Freights are fairly active, and present trong contrast to other branches of commercial matters.

CONVENTIONS IN PERRUARY

Besides the Conventions which have met on Monday, at Montgo mery and Washington, the following movements occur in th States during the present month:

Feb. 4. Virginia, election for convention. " 9. Tennessee, election for convention.

" 13. Virginia, convention mecta.

" 18. Arkansas, election for convention. 4 25. Tennessee, convention meets.

28. Missouri, convention meets. 28. N. Carolina, election for convention

The Arkaneas convention (if called by the eople) will meet March 4th, and the North rolina convention on the succeeding Monday, March 11th In the elections in Tennessee, Arkansas and

North Carolina, the people will vote for delegates, and at the same time designate whether or not it is their will that a convention shall be holden. If a majority say "aye," the conventions will assembled at the times appointed. In Virginia, Tennesse, Arkensas, Missonvi and North Carolina, the action of their respective conventions will be submitted to the approval or disapproval of the people.

No action, we believe, has yet been taken Kentucky, Maryland or Delaware.

Losing Mt. Vernon. The New York Express, which has always seen, and still is, a conservative Democratie paper, has the following in reference to the robable loss of Mt. Vernon by the secession of

Nothing is more certain than that recon-ciliation failing, Virginia, too, will be out of the Union before the 4th of March. Of all other States we of the North should most regret parling with the Old Dominion, in whose soil are the hones and dust of the Father of his Country. Must we give up the grave of Wash-ington! Is Mount Verson to be taken from us! Answer, ye Republican patricle, who place a higher value upon the Chicago platform than upon Union, conclusion and peace!"

The chanological order of the secondon move

Depember 20..... South Caroling January ... 9 Mississippi. Florida. Jaguary...11..... 4. January 11 Flama
5. January 19. George
6. January 26. Louisiana

We regret that want of room prevents us

the Star of the West was fired into, and driven from the harbor of Charleston. Maj Anderson, the act was done by his direction, he would blockade the port; and that the Governor replied endorsing the act complained of, and informed Maj. Anderson, he could act as he saw fit. That Maj. Anderson upon reconsideration threat, and await further instructions from the President. On the 9th of January he forwarded despatches to Washington by Lieut. Talbot. On the 11th January the Governor through Hon, A. G. Magrath and Gen. D. F. Jammison, would Senda messenger to Washington with the agent selected by the Governor as the bearer of the demand. Maj. Anderson desputched Lieut. Hall, the Governor appointed Col. I. W. Hayne as envoy to Washington, with instructions to make a demand upon the President for the delivery of Fort Sumter to the State of South Carolina. Immediately after his arrival in Washington, Col. Hayne received a ommunication from Messrs, Wigfall, Hemphill, Yulce, Mollery, Davis, Clay, Fitzpatrek Iverson, Slidell and Benjamin, members of United States Senate, informing him they were apprized of the fact that he bore a communication from the Governor of South Carolina to the President of the United States in relation to Fort Sumter. In behalf of their respective South Carolina, and desire to share with her the misfortunes of war if it cannot be avoided, and in view of the fact that the seceded States would have a Provisional Government in a few days, (in which event they hoped there might be a peaceable adjustment of the present difficulties,) they requested Col. layne to withhold his communication from the President and suggested that an arrangemen should be agreed on by him and the President by which the status quo would be preserved the Fresident binding himself not to send reinforce ments to Fort Sumter, and the authorities of South Carolina binding themselves to allow Maj. Anderson the necessary supplies, and

access to the Post Office Col. Hayne replied that not being clothed with power to enter into the arrangements proposed, he would refer the matter back to the authorities of South Carolina, and that if the President would give assurances that the status quo would be preserved be would withhold the communication until he received further instructions. The communication of the Senators and the reply of Col. Hayne, were placed in the hands of the President by the Senators of the secoding States, who thereupon replied through Mr. Holt, Secretary of War, saying that as it belonged to Congress, it was impossible for him to give assurances that the public peace would not be disturbed by any commerce; over twenty-five thousand honest act of hostility towards South Carolina, but

The whole correspondence was then laid bebut steadily stealing upon every man, woman Pickens, through A. G. Magrath, on 26th of fore the authorities of South Carolina. Gov. and child North, and South, while the besotted January, forwarded a despatch to Col. Hayne, in their ignorance, blind to it all, and their exercised by him in delaying to deliver the that attemps an escalade. This he can easily lenders, Seward, Greeley & Co., laughing, communication to the President, under the circ and whole manner. A moment's reflection do without injuring himself or his fortification. fiend-like, at the terrible desolation they are cumstances then existing, met the approbation of the Governor, among other things contains the following clauses:

"The opinion of the Governor as to the propriety of the demand which is contained in the letter, with the delivery of which you are charged, has not only been confirmed by the circumstances which your mission has de-veloped, but is now increased into a conviction of its necessity. The safety of the State re-quires that the position of the President should be distinctly undestood. The safety of all the seceding States requires it as much as t e safety of South Carolina. If it be so, that Fort Sumter is held but as property, then, as property, the rights, whatever they may be, of the United States, can be ascertained; and for the sat isfaction of those rights the pledge of the State of South Carolina you are authorised to give If Fort Sunter is not held as property, it is held as a military post; and such a post within the limits of this State will not be tolerated.

"If the President when you have stated the reasons which prompt the Governor in making the demand for the delivery of Fort Sumter shall refuse to deliver the Fort upon the pledge you have been authorised to make, you ill communicate the refusal without delay to the Governor. If the President shall not be prepared to give you an immediate answer you will communicate to him that his answer may be transmitted, within a reasonable time to the be transmitted, within a reasonable time to the Governor at this place. The Governor does not consider it necessary that you should remain in Washington longer than is necessary to execute this, the closing duty of your mission, in the manner now indicated to you."

It is stated in the Charleston Mercury that Col. Hayne sent his final communication to the President on the first of February, demanding he surrencer of Fort Sumter.

1st. On the ground of eminent domain in the

Sovereign.
2dly. On the ground of the right of the Sov eign to condemn property for public use, by

making due compensation therefor. It is generally supposed that the President will transmit the matter to Congress. The isane must now be met. The President and Congress must now acceed to the demand, or rafuse it.

Captured Forts.

A few days sauce we gave a list of the Federal forts situated on the Southern seaboard. We now give a list of these which have thus far been seized by order of the Governors of the States in which they are respectively located:

Fortifications-Location Cost Fort Puluski, Savannik \$923.95 150 Fort Jackson, Savannah, Fort Morgan, Mobile, Fort Gaines, Mobile, Fort Macon, Beaufort, N. C. Fort Caswell, Oak Hand, N Fort Standard Charleston, Cattle Vinckney Charleston, Fort St. Philip, Louisiens, Fort Jackson, Louisiens, Fort Pike, Loubiana,
Fort McComb. Lobulana,
Fort Livingston, Loubiana,
Fort McRec, Florida,
Fort Barrangas, Florida,
Redoubt, Florida, 479,901 447,000 842,000

COSTS V 1,252 \$5,512,089 Pederal multorities?

Fort McHenry, Bultimere, Md.; Kort Washington, oh the Potomas, 18d.; Fort Romos, a Old Peint Comfort, Vs.; Fort Sumter, Congles ton Harber, S. O.; Key: West Barracks, West, Fla.; Fort Flokens, Passecote, Fla.; For Marion, St. Augustine, Fla.

Our readers are aware that Mr. Tyler was Monday, when the message would go to the from publishing the interesting correspondence deputed by the Governor of Virginia to the two Houses. I listened to its reading in the and other papers relating to the Mission of President of the United States, as bearer of the Col. Hayne to Washington, and that we can anticocreion resolutions adopted by the Legisonly give so much of the substance as will ex lature of that State. We subjoin the most plain the object of his mission, and show what material portion of his report to the Governor has taken place between the authorities of giving an account of his interviews with the South Carolina and the President of the United President. In the notes which were interchanged, the President informed Mr. Tyler

Our renders have been informed that when that the mission of the Brooklyn was one of mercy and rehef; and in reply to the inquiry about the activity at Fort Monroe, the Presiof Fort Sumter, notified Gov. Pickens that it dent, professedly ignorant of the movements at that point, informed him that he would make inquiry about the matter next day : On the next morning at the hour of ten I re paired to the President's mansion, and met from him a warm and cordial reception. I lost concluded to suspend the execution of his no time in handing him your letter of appoint that the result of the Brooklyn's cruise may ment, attested by the seal of the State and the Legislative resolutions. He said that they me of her having sailed in either of my interwere the first full copies of the resolutions which he had seen; and after reading them he remarked that he considered them very impordemanded of Maj. Anderson the surrender of tant, and was good enough to add that, being into the inner vestibule of the Cabinet, how-Fort Sumter, In reply Maj. Anderson declines borne by myself, he should feel it his duty to to make the surrender, but asked a reference make them the subject of a special message to sults prove the errand of the ship, from the

of the demand to the President, and stated he Congress. Either I suggested, or he voluntarily remarked, most probably the latter, that he should accompany them with a strong recommendation to Congress, with whom, he said. rested the entire power over the subject of war or peace, to abstain from all action of a hostile character until Virginia should have had a fair opportunity to exert all her efforts to preserve the public peace and restore harmony to the Union. I said to him that my mission was to him; that he was commander-in-chief of the army and navy: could regulate the movement of soldiers and ships in pence and in war; and that everything Virginia desired was that the status quo should be observed. I represented to him that the people of Virginia were almost universally inclined to peace and reconciliation. That I need not inform him of the sacri-States, which have a common destiny with fices the State had made for the Union in its initiation or of her instrumentality in the creation of the Constitution. That her efforts to preserve depended, for their success, on her being permitted to conduct them undisturbed by outside collision. He replied that he had n no measure changed his views as presented in his annual message, That he could give no pledges; that it was his duty to enforce the laws; and the whole power rested with Congress. He complained that the South had not treated him properly; that they had made unnecessary demonstrations, by seizing unprotected arsenals and forts, and thus perpetrating acts of uscless brovado, which had quite as

well been left alone. I suggested to him that while those things were (I admitted) calculated to fret and irritate the Northern mind yet he would see in them only the necessary results of popular excitement, which after all worked no mischief in the end, if harmony be-states in South Carolina are convorted into tween the States was once more restored. That the States wherein the seizures had been made revenue laws adopted show how duties are to would account for all the public property, and that; in meantime, the agencies for its preservation were only changed. He repeated his views of the obligations which rested on him; could give no pledges but those contained in his public acts, and recurred again to the proceedings of the Legislature, and his intention to send them to Congress in a special message, accompanied with a strong recommendation to avoid the passage of any hostile legislation. I

asked if I might be permitted to see the sketch of the message, to which he unhesitatingly replied that he would take pleasure in showing it to me next morning, Much more occurred in the course of an in terview which lasted for hour and a half, all, however, selating exclusively to the above top

ies; and I left him entirely satisfied with the result of my itorview. The President was satisfied me that if the message contain recommendation to Congress to abstain from hostile legislation, I was at liberty to infer a similar determination on his part of a state of

quietude. FEIDAY, 25th .- I waited on him again the following morning, and he lost no time in rend ing me so much of the sketch of the proposed nessage, as related to the recommendation to Congress. I suggested no alteration, believing t to be amply sufficient, and I became only unxious for its presentation to Congress. He said he should have it all prepared to be subnitted to his Cabinet on that day, and would

end it in the next day. On the afternoon of he same day (Friday, 25th) I was waited on by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, who stated that they had called upon me at the request of the President, to express his regret, that in consequence of the adjournment over to Monday, he would not be able to send in the message until Monday. Wnile in conversation with those gent lemen, which chiefly turned on the condition of public at fairs. I was startled by the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch from Judge Robertson, by commissioner, dated Charleston, S. C., in quiring into the foundation of a rumor which had reached that place that the steamship Brooklyn, with troops, had sailed from Norfolk. I immediately handed over the dispaich to the g ntlemen, with the suitable inquiries. The Attorney General said in substance: "You know, sir, that I am attached to the law department, and not in the way of knowing any thing about it." The Secretary of State said that he had heard and believed that the Brooklyn had sailed with with some troops, but he did not know when she sailed, or to what point she was destined. I then said. "I hoped that

men could give me no information, but express ed no doubt but that the President would give me the information if requested. I excused myself to them, and immediately vithdrawing to the adjoining room, I addressed to the President note number 3, which Mr. Stanton, the Attorney General kindly volunteered to bear in person and without lapse of time to the President. In a port time afterwards Mr. Stanton returned to inform me that he had carried the note to the President's House, but, for a reason not necessary here to state, he could not see the President, but hed placed it in the hands of his servant, to be deivered at the earliest opportunity. The reply of the President, number 2, reached me at halfafter 11 o'clock that night. In the interim I
had dispatched by telegraph to Judge Robert
sou the information I had collected, and upon
the opening of the Telegraph office the next
morning (Saturday) the material part of the
President's reply; relating to the sailing of the
President's reply; relating to the sailing of the
Breeklyn, vis: That she had ging on an array. of the President, number 2, reached me at half-Brooklyn, vis: That she had gine on an errand do of "mercy and relief," and that she was not to detined to South Carolina. The orders for the be alling of the ship, as will be sain, were issued

she had not received her orders since my arri

val in Washington." On this point the gentle

FORT SUMTER .-- COL. HAYNE'S MISSION. THE MISSION OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER. solved to remain in Washington until after Senate with pleasure, and can only refer to the newspapers for its contents, as no copies were printed and obtainable by me before I left Washington on Thursday merning, the 29th inst. On Monday afternoon I bade my adieus to the President in the accompanying letter marked No 4, to which I received his reply marked No. 2.

The morning newspapers contained the ru more that the proceeding had been adopted of mounting guns on the land side of Fortres Monroe, and, in my letter, I deemed it no way inappropriate to call the attention of the President to those rumors.

Thus has terminated my mission to the President, under the legislative resolutions. I trust terminate peaceably. No intimation was given views with the President, and all connected with her destination remains to me a State secret. I had no right to require to be admitted ever much I might complain, should the refirst, to have been belligerent and warlike. I am, dear sir, respectfully and truly, yours,

JOHN TYLER To Governor LETCHER.

COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS AT CHARLES.

TON.
Important Correspondence between the Ministers of Foreign Powers and the secretary of State. Washington, January 31.—It appears from official sources that, on the 27th of January, Mr. Scheider wrote to the Secretary of State, Mr. Black, informing him that he had received a letter from the Bremen Consul at Charleston stating that the consignee of the Copernicus had tendered duties at the Custom House, which were refused, and from this the Consul infers that the functionaries there are acting no longer for the United States, and the Minister therefore asks how are the Bremen captains and consignees of goods imported from Bremen vessels to any port in South Carolina, to act in order to avoid all violations of the revenue laws of the United States? Does the Government hold itself responsible to the owners of goods now stored in, or which may hereafter be placed in the United States bonded warehouses at Charleston? And in case of the discontinuance of the United States Custom House at Charleston, will Bremen vessels be permitted to proceed hence on their voyage without hindrance on the part of the United States authorities?

Lord Lyons, under date of December 31st. equaints the Secretary of State that he has eccived a letter from the British Consul at Charleston in which it is stated that South Carolina has passed an Ordinance declaring, be collected on account of that State. The Consul calls attention to several practical difficulties connected with the entry and clearance of British vessels, which may arise at any moment, and Lord Lyons requests the Government to furnish him, without delay, such information respecting its wishes and intentions as may comble him to give definite instructions to the Consul, and to remove any apprehension which may exist that the abolition de facto of the United States Custom Houses will be allowed to subject British vessels or commerce to

oss, injury, or inconvenience. Mr. Tassaro, the Spanish Minister, on Decem ber 31st, calls Secretary Black's attention to a letter from the Spanish Consul at Charleston, relative to customs affairs in that city.

Next, Secretary Black is informed by Lord Lpons that South Carolina authorities have removed the buoys, withdrawn the light ships, etc., and requests that he cause the lights and beacons to be replaced to warn vessels of their danger, and, in conclusion. desires such information as will allay anxiety of British subiects.

Mr. Schleider also complains, under date of January 8th, that the lights in Charleston harbor have been extinguished.

Among the documents is also a letter from ex-Judge Magrath, dated from Executive Department of South Carolina, saying that the activity of the pilots will prevent any serious

injury or inconvenience to commerce. On the 10th instant, Secretary Black replied to Lord Lyons and sent a copy of his letter to Messrs. Schleider and Tassaro. He says that he had laid Lord Lyons' communication before the President, who would deeply regret that any injury should happen to the commerce of foreign and friendly nations, and especially that British subjects at Charleston should suf fer by the anamolous state of things existing pressing these opinions, we know that we but there. Secretary Black then quotes from the law to show that the jurisdiction of the Fede ral Government is to impose duties on goods imported into the limits of the United States and colles duties is exclusive. Whether the state of affairs now existing at Charleston will or will not be regarded as sufficient reason for not executing the penalties incurred by British subjects, is a question, says the Secretary, which Lord L ons will see no necessity for raising until it practically arises. Each case will no doubt have its peculiarities, and Secretary Black regrets that this consideration compels him to decline giving any assurances on the points presented. The Treasury Department, he says, will give public information as to the condition in which South Carolina has put the cosst .- Washington despatch to New York Herald

Louisiana Must Look Out !- Greeley says so In announcing he independence the Tribund gives the chivalrous Creoles of the Pelican State his gentle warning:

So Louisiana has seceded, and has even gr ciously proclaimed that the navigation of the teur traitors of that State that the great North West, and indeed the whole country, will never owe to their permission the right of using that river undisturbed. And whatever may be said of the older States, whatever may be their final of the older States, whatever may be their final destiny, one thing is certain, and that is that Louisiana, which we bought and paid for, and which is necessary to us, can never go out of the possession, and control of the United States, tutil the military resources of the United States, but the military resources of the United States, but be understood and suppreciated in Louisians first be understoodend entresinted in

the purpose of A bolition states and some water-to represent them. From the beginning of these difficulties, the addresses of their public func-tionaries, their speeches and debates, have all been characterized by that plainness, directness, and freedom from all exaggers flow and hyperbole before I reached Washington. After receiving which show a people we are in earnest. The letter and willingly adopting the most courteous and conclusive answer to Virginia added to Fig. For favorable construction of its expressions; I re-

THE MEMBERS. The following is a full list of the gentlemen appointed to represent their respective States n the Southern Congress:

SOUTH CAROLINA. R. B. RHETT. JAMES CHESNUT, JR.

W. P. MILES. T. J. WITHERS R. W. BARNWELL C. C. MEMMINGER.

L. M. KEITT.

W. W. BOYCE PLORIDA. JACKSON MORTON. J.PATTEN ANDRESON.

JAMES POWERS. W. P. HARRIS.

WALTER BROOKE.

W. S. BARRY W. S. WILSON

A. M. CLAYTON JAMES T. HARRIS

J. A. P. CALDWELL R. W. WALKER.

R H. SMITH. C. J. McRAE.

J. G. SHORTER W. P. CHILTON.

S. F HALE, D. P. LEWIS T. FEARN, J. L. M. KURRY.

GEORGIA. ROBERT TOOMBS. HOWELL CORB.

F. S BARTOW L J. CRAWFORD. E. A. NISBIT.

B. H. HILL A. C. WRIGHT. T. R. R. COBB.

A. H. KENAN, ALEX. H. STEPHENS. LOUISIANA. J. PERKINS, JR. A. DUCLOUET.

C. M. CONRAD. DUNCAN F. KENNER. E. SPARROW. HENRY MARSHALL NOTH CAROLINA-(COMMISSIONERS)

Ex Governor SWAIN

M. W. RANSOM.

J. L. BRIDGES. DELEGATES TO THE WASHINGTON CON-

New Jessey.-Charles S. Olden, Robert F. Stockton, Joseph K Randolph, Rodam M. Price, Peter D. Vroom, Benj. Williamson Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, Thoms J. Stryker, William C. Alexander

NORTH CAROLINA .- Thomas Ruffin, John M. Morehead, George Davie, David S. Reid, D. M. Barringer.

MARYLAND -Reverdy Johnson Win. S. Golds Augustus W. Bradford KENTUCKY .- James B. Clay, Ex-Gov. More

head, James Guthrie, Joshua F. Bell, William O. Butler, Charles A. Wickliffe. Vinginia -John Tyler, James A. Seddon, Wm. C. Rives, George W. Summers, John W.

Brockenbrough. The Israclites of South Carolina.

The Israelites of South Carolina are amongst the most faithful and parriotic of the pe-ple of South Carolina. On every occasion of difficulty and danger, they have exhibited a devotion to the State worthy their well known characteristies of a hatred of oppression, and a danneless spirit to resist it. With an equal right to enter into all the offices of our Government, they have shown themselves computent to fill the highest. In the late Senate of the United States, they furnished two Senators-being once sixteenth of the numerical power of the Senate
—and both of these Senators were from the
South, and both of them have been foremost in vindicating the rights, interests and liberties of the South. Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Yulec are worthy to sit in any assembly of statesmen in the world. Indeed, the former, in intellectual ability, was not surpassed by any public man in the late Senate of the United States; whilst his fidelity to the State he represented was as illus-trious as the great ability with which he defendstatesmen in ed her. Recomly in New York Dr. Raphall has defended us in one of the most powerful arguments put forth North or South. Here, in South Carolina (as, we believe, everywhere in the South,) our Israelite fe low citizens have promptly thrown their whole weight to sustain the State in the great contest in which she is engaged, to save her liberties and institutions

the ruthless despots of the Korthern . They too well understand the Old Testhe conduct of men, the Commandments which God gave them from Mount Smai, to be carried away by the take philanthropy of a spurious fausticism, which, sorn in infidelity and nursed away by the case parameteropy of a sparrous fausticism, which, born in infidelity and nursed by sectional harred, has broken up the fairest fabric of free government the world has ever seen. True to their God and true to their na-tive land, they faith uby exemplify the motto of our State, " animus opibusque parati." In execho the feelings of the great body of our peo-ple.—Chas Courier.

DISTRESS AMONG THE ENGLISH OPERATIVES .-The late London and Liverpool papers are filled with the dreadful accounts of starvation and suffering in the manufacturing towns and cities, in consequence of a lack of employment, resulting mainly rom the countermanding of orders from the United States "Relief societies," "soup houses," and "fuel and elothing associations" are springing up in all the manufacturing districts. Manchester, Leeds, Huddersfield, Nottingham and Coventry are se rious suferers. The number of poor has increased alicoungly. In one town, the oudoor recipients are over 2,000 more than last veir at the same time. Under such circumstances, how long would England, with her superior naval power, submit to a blockade of the cutton ports !

CAROLINIAN IN THE SERVICE OF FLORIDA .seutenants C. H. Axson and C. L. Bong, of the Richardson Guards, of Charleston, S. C., arrived in the Everylade on the 26th instant. These gentlemen are en route for Tullahassee. for the purpose of offering their services and fully armed and provided with camp equip- It is necessary to remark that his father has page of every description. This offer of suistantial aid, so generously tendered, will his first wife and nine by his present wife. doubtless, be fully appreciated by the Executive, and should the emergency arise, we sinerrely hope that the Richardson Guards may be allowed a "prominent place in the picture." -Fernandina Floridian.

Coercing Sovereign States-Shearing the Wolf The Cincinnati Engairer, communing upon the threats of corridor against the Santh, resalls the illustration of Charles James Fox in the debate in the English Parliament, on taxing the American colonies. He said (we quate from memory): "But the noble ford tells us we memory): "But the noble ford talls us we have a right to tax America, not inferior in wisdom to this was the man who resolved to shear a welf. What! Shear a welf! Have you considered the danger, the difficulty, the resistance of the attempt! 'No,' says the medman, 'I've considered to the tall the right. Man has a right of dominion over the heasts of the forest, and, therefore, I will shear the wolf."

From the Florida Forts. The Mobile News contains an interesting letter from the Navy Yard at Warrenton, Fla, from which the following is an extract:

We, of the Mississippi and Alabama Regiment, containing eight Missippi and two Mobile cauppanies, under Col. Abert, of Mississippi, and quarted at the United States Marine Hospital, just opposite Fort Pickens, and about a mile and seven eighths of a mile distant. Fort San Carlos de Barrancas is about half a mile se Carlos do Barraneas is about half a mile south of our quarter. It is a mile and half distant from Fort Pickens. Fort McCree is still further south, and is a mile and an eighth of a mile from For Pickens. We are in possession of all the mili-tary positions except Fort Pickens. It is on Santa Rosa Island, which is forty miles long, and about one mile wide. We can distinctly see the cannon on Fort Pickens from our piazza. Nearly all the gues have been shifted to the land side, all the guos have been shifted to the land side, and most active preparations have been made for d fence. Our preparations consists in four publigarea long thirty-two guns mounted at the Navy Yard, to rake the Bay, and prevent any ves-e's from coming inside Fort Pickens. At Fort Burrancas we have mounted about twenty-five 32 pounders. At Fort McCree there ara, four Columbiads and a large number of heavy guns, none mounted, unless it has been done to-day. Fort Pickens mounts 215 guns, and requires a garrison of 2,000 men. Its present garrison consists, as far as we can ascertain with certainty, of 83 soldiers. Some sailors have been sent to it from the steamer Wugndotts and certainty, of 83 soldiers. Some sailors have been sent to it from the steamer Wyandotta and the storeship Sepply. It is supposed that they could not spare more than fifty men. If this supp sition is correct, the garrison does not exceed 133 men. A respority of this number are believed to be affected and averse to fighting us, but are compelled by military discipline. The commander of Fort Pickees is Lieutenant Slimmer of New Feedman H. in the former of the state of the mer, of New England. He is a very firm and brave man, as I am credibly informed. He will not surrender unit he is compolled by an over-whelming force. It would be a piolation of military rules to give a statement of our strength. We mast humburg Stimmer, if we can. It is no secret about one strength in guns and batteries, for he can see them with his spy-glass.

Shomer has a beautiful young wife, and she is very spirited. She tells him to fight to the last. She flew around us over this side, in such a way that she was arrested and sent away. The United States sie oner Wyandotte, of eight guns, is lying near the fort on the outside, ready to assist in the defence.

Fort Pickens is a very strong position. On the water side it has three tiers of guns, two rows of casenates, and one of burbettes. Very few of them are mounted, and I suspect that Slimmer then are mounted, and I suspect that Summer has closed up the lower casemates. He is concentrating every art and means of defence on the land side. On that side there is a great ditch, which would be a slaughter-pen, if wo

were foolish enough to enter it. There is a vast deal of impatience and discon-There is a vast deal of impatience and discontent among the troops, especially in our regiment. The men are "eager for the fray," and are very free and outspoken in their criticism upon the loss of time by delay and inactivity.—
If something is not done here be next Tuesday, there will be a revolt against the commanders. I and my friends propose to leave on that day. have no time to waste in garrison duy. I sub-mit to military prudence by withholding at presout any discussion of the means proper to be used to take the fort. I will say, however, that to a to take the fort. I will say, however, that t can be taken by our present force in twenty-four hours. I have prepared the plan, and it has been discussed night and day in my room, by numbers of officers. I have submitted it to two resigned officers of the navy, and they heartily approve it. At a proper time I shall make it make.

make it public.

We have killed one of Uncle Sam's soldiers orough, John W. Crisfield, H. Dixon Romain, in a rather amicable way. One of them was found at Fort Barraneas when the Alabama troops took possession. He was not made a pris-oner, but allowed to stay or go as he preferred. He chose to stay, and was bountifully furnished by the volunteers with victuals and had whisky, He went in strong on whisky, and this morning he was found dead in the adjacent woods.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—In the Senate, to-day, Messes, Benjamin and Slidell, of Louisiana, withdrew. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, made a speech in defence of the action of the

In the House the Deficiency Bill was debatel and amended.
The delegates to the peace conference met. and resolved to sit in secret session in future. It is thought Ex-President Tyler will be chosen President. The Conference has adjourned un-

til to-morrow. I to-morrow.
Two additional companies of Federal troops

arrived yesterday, making about eight hundred now here. Washingrox, February 3.-I am reliably informed that President Buchanan has informed Col. Hayne, in repry to his letter in relation Sumter, th

or implied, to negotiate for the sale or transfer of any property belonging to the General Government. That all such applications must be made to Congress, who alone possess the power to dispose of such property.

Washington, February 2.—9 p. m.—The Pacification Border State Convention will assemble here to morrow. The Commissioners from Virginia, Kostucky, Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, Delaward, Phode Island, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Maryland arrived Iconigid. North Carolina and Maryland arrived to-night.

The Virginia Commissioners are in caucus at Mr. Tyler's rooms. It is understood that their first move in the Convention will be to introduce a resolution ignoring the right of the Federal Government to use force against the seceding States. If this proposition is re-jected, a general bolt of the Commissioners of the border Slave States is anticipated,

The Kentucky Commissioners are also in cau-cus. They say that Kentucky demands a full and final settlement, or she will forthwith join the Cotton State movement. It seems to be generally admitted that Virginia will mainbe generally admitted that Virginia will main-ly control the Convention; but nobody has the slightest hope of any satisfactory adjustment being arrived at.

The President is a vidently managenering to

gain'time. He has not yet officially neknowledged the receipt of Hayne's communication but in conversation he has expressed himself as pleased with its tone, pronouncing it "able, dignified and courteous.

Good Material for Soldiers.—A letter from Warrenton, Fla., to the Pensacola Observer, thus describes a private in one of the companies :

Professor Day is just six and a half feet high in his stockings. His weight is three hundred and ten pounds, and he measures seven feet in the gird. He is the tallest and biggest man in the regiment, and is noted for his great strength as well as for his huge proportions. He has been known to shoulder a six hundred bale of cotton, and has frequently taken a whisky barrel by the chines, raised it at arms' length, and drank at the bung hole. On one occasion he threw a mustang pony and his rider over the fence. For this offence he was tried and convicted in the Circuit Court of Lauderdale county and fined five hundred dollars. This remarkable man is the youngest and smullest of seventeen brothers. His father is two and a half inches taller than he is, those of eighty men of their company to Gov. but not so thick set. His brothers are taller, Perry. They propose to come, if accepted, but none of them are so stout as the Professor. been twice married, and has eight children by

The Professor is the Principal of the Marietta High School, and is a learned man in every sense of the word. He is master of six lan guages, and as a methematician he has no superior. He is, besides, one of the best men living, and is noted for his good nature. He never had but one fight in his life, and then he killed a horse and nearly murdered a man.

CANNON AS FREIGHT.—Orders have been issued by the Hudson River Rail Road Company to local Superintendants at the upper end of the line, to refuse the transportation of campon and other orms and munitions of war destined to South Carolina and other States that have seceded. In pursuance of these directions, the agent at Troy refused to take a number of cannon which were offered for freight on Friday last .- N. Y. Journal of Commerce.